Colonel Waring was sent to Havana to cleanse the was then the foremost sanitary expert in the country. Although he must have known the danger he went to Havana and cleaned it. He returned late in the fall of 1898 and died from yellow fever at his home in this city

He contracted the disease in that city.

Dr. Doty says he remembers Colonel Waring reaching Quarantine. He told Dr. Doty that, except for an annoying headache, he felt perfectly well. He was to have gone direct to Washington, but on reaching the city became seriously ill and died a few days later.

Contending that the death of Smith need give no cause for alarm, Dr. Doty recalled that there was more reason for alarm in 1897 and 1898. when the entire Cuban port was quarantined.

During that year nearly every vessel that came from the southern countries had one or more victims of the disease. Some of them died. In those days there were not as strict quarantine regulations as now. We held no one unless there were positive symptoms of the disease. Now we have a precaution that is a guarantee against even the remotest possibility of this disease entering the port—the holding of every passenger, first class or second, officers or crew, having an abnormal temperature.

There is no need, as I have said before, for alarm. Yellow fever cannot enter the city under the strict regulations now at Quaranting. We take no risks. Every man, woman and child with high temperatures must rest awhile on the islands until their temperatures are normal. That is the only way we can detect the disease.

That is the only way we can detect the disease. There have been two hundred such removed during the last few weeks, and it is a notable fact that only three cases of yellow fever were found among them. Two were fatal, the third

of course there were quite a few who had malaria. Nearly all had symptoms of that disease, and that is the disease we have to watch closely. It is deceiving. The line between malarial fever is so thin that it takes some days study to diagnose a yellow fever case.

PRAY FOR ARCHBISHOP.

New-Orleans More Hopeful Over Promised Government Control.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] New-Orleans, Aug. 6.-Every Catholic in New Orleans is to-night offering up prayers that Monsignor P. L. Chapelle, Archbishop of the Diocese of Louisiana and Apostolic Delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, will recover from the yellow fever by which he has been stricken. The news that the Archbishop had the fever spread through the city like wildfire, and was the one topic of conversation here. The fact that he took the disease was the cause of comment, as he was in Cuba at the time that the terrible disease was epidemic there and never feared in

This evening the condition of the Archbishop is very serious, although he is somewhat improved since this morning.

In spite of all remonstrances, the Archbishop has insisted in riding through the infected district daily, and it is in this manner that he is supposed to have contracted the disease. The Archbishop is in charge of Dr. Larroue, who is che of the greatest experts on yellow fever in the city. Dr. Guiteras is also attending the case These physicians are confident that the distinbed prelate will recover. The situation in this city will be turned over

to the federal authorities some time to-morrow At a meeting of the citzens, held this afternoon sufficient funds were pledged by the business men of the city to carry out the plans of Dr White, of the United States Marine Hospital Corps, for the cleaning of the city. It was estimated that the fight might have to be carried on for at least sixty days, and Dr. White's estimate of the expenses was about \$2,000 a day, in addition to the amount which will be furnished by the government. This amount was prompt ly subscribed by the business men, and tele Washington, and to President Roosevelt, at

This means that every possible financial assistance will be given the authorities by the citiens. New-Orleans is unfortunate in that she has no civic fund for purposes of this kind, and it therefore devolves on the people of the city to take the necessary action. This will make the entire amount which has been raised by the people of the city to carry on this fight over \$250,000.

Quarantine regulations are unchanged to-day although it is believed that as soon as the federal authorities take charge of the situation they will put a stop to the interruption to interstate traffic and the handling of the mails which has resulted from the senseless quarantine rules which have been put into effect by the people of the small towns in this and adjoining States. Dr. White will have the use of both the militia and the federal troops stationed here in carrying out any orders which he may give, and all the railroads are looking forward with pleasure to the government's taking charge of the situation. Affairs were so serious that an engineer taking out a train never knew at what moment he might be shot in his engine cab by some irresponsible quarantine guard.

In all the churches of the city to-day prayers for the deliverance of the city from the disease were repeated, and there is a feeling of hope were repeated, and there is a feeling of hope-fulness among all the people since the govern-ment promised to take charge which did not prevail before. The fever situation is decidely better, and the fact that only two new foci de-veloped to-day is considered as decidedly fa-vorable. One of these was in the uptown dis-trict, away from all other foci, and the other was down town. Nearly all the deaths were of people who were found in the Italian quarter in the last stages of the disease, and who were taken to the hospital to die.

taken to the hospital to die.

A peculiar case came up last night when an Italian boy was supposed to be dead from yellow fever, and arrangements were made for the funeral. The physicians had him removed from the coffin, declaring that it was simply a case of suspended animation.

of suspended animation. TWO OF THE FEVER FIGHTERS.

Dr. Joseph H. White, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital service, who is fighting yellow fever in New-Orleans, is a native of Georgia. He entered the United States. Marine Hospital service in 1884. In 1893 he represented the service in Hamburg, Germany, ring the cholera epidemic. He was in charge of the vellow fever situation in Jacksonville in 1898, and stamped out the disease in Hampton, Va., in 1899 under the most unfavorable circumstances. He has been very successful in dealing with smallpox also and the bubonic plague, which ravaged the Chinese quarters of San Francisco in 1900-

Dr. Gregorio M. Guiteras, of the United States' Public Health and Marine Hospital service, who is assisting Dr. White, was born in Matanzas. Cuba, in 1863. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1885. He

then served as interne in the Philadelphia and



of the Gulf quarantine station. During the Spanish war he served at the camps in Havana, Spanish war he served at the Campass and Cienfuegos. He was born in charge of the staff at Laredo in 1903, where he established an organisation for stamping out yellow fever on similar lines to the system pursued in Cuba, which went further to prove the

THE WINONA SUSTAINED.

Secretary Shaw Upholds the Action of Captain Chaytor.

Washington, Aug. 6 .- Secretary Shaw to-day elegraphed to Captain E. C. Chaytor, of the revenue cutter Winona, sustaining the captain's actions in the enforcement of the yellow fever quarantine between Mississippi and Louislana, and giving some general instructions. The dispatch is in reply to one from Captain Chaytor saying the friction between the two States has become serious, and asking for an official definition of the revenue cutter's authority. The cor-

Gulfport, Miss., Aug. 5, 1905.

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

Request you telegraph specific instructions as to my authority to act in the matter of enforcing quarantine between the States of Mississippi and Louisiana. Mississippi is enforcing a strict quarantine against Louisiana, where yellow fever is enidemic. Several wilds to laurobase fever is epidemic. Several private launches, placed at the disposal of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital service, and acting under instructions of Surgeon Wasdin, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital service, are threatened to be arrested by the naval militia and sheriffs of Louisiana, and one of the aforesaid launches and her crew has been arrested and are now in the custody of Louisiana authorities. The situation has be-come acute and serious in the friction between the States of Mississippi and Louisiana up to the present time. I have governed my actions the present time. I have governed my actions in the interest of the public health without regard to State lines, and how the matter seems to be a question of State rights up to this stage. I have been guided by laws and regulations pertaining to quarantine in my action in this matter, but, under the present serious condition. I ask your instruction as to my further proceedings.

E. C. CHAYTOR,
Captain United States Revenue Cutter.

Secretary Shaw's reply to-day was as follows:

I think you are proceeding properly, notwith-standing conflicting reports. Promptly advise the name, general description and name of master of every private vessel placed at your disposal. We will then give authority which will doubtless protect them. There may be some question about your authority to arrest vessels and tow them to Ship Island, but there can be no doubt of your authority to prevent both ves-sels and persons leaving the infected district. I have directed Captain Ross to proceed to New-Orleans and exercise general supervision over Orleans and exercise general supervision over his branch of the service.

BABIES' BODIES IN STREET.

Them to Cemetery.

With the bodies of three dead babies on the ear seat of a surrey, the parents of the babies being too poor to attend their funerals, Gus Cohen, nineteen years old, of No. 71 Eldridgest., crossed by the 92d-st. ferry yesterday to Astoria on his way to Mount Zion Cemetery, where the bodies of the little ones were to be burled. As Cohen drove up 9th-ave., Astoria, toward Broadway, his horse fell. Cohen tried to get the horse to rise, but the animal was too exhausted, and Cohen thought of abandoning the horse and putting the three wooden boxes on his shoulders and carrying them to the cemetery.

Just then William Dusing, the Long Island superintendent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, hove into sight, he having been telephoned that there was an exhausted horse lying in the street, and there were three boxes which looked like coffins in the wagon to which the horse was attached. Dusing believed at first that he had made the arrest of some one carting dead bodies from a baby farm. grams were sent to Surgeon General Wyman, at | The horse was so weak that Dusing had to get a number of men to assist him in getting the animal to its feet. He then arrested Cohen, who told the following story:

I am in the employ of L. Greenberg, an undertaker, at No. 224 Division-st., and he sent me Newspapers Ceasing Fruitless Comment on dertaker, at No. 224 Division-st., and he sent me out to-day with this horse and buggy to gather up three dead bodies of children and take them to Mount Zion Cemetery for burial. I had to go away up to 132d-st. for the last body, and I told Mr. Greenberg that the horse which he gave me to drive was sick and weak, and that I did not think that he could go the distance, but he said that he had so many functals that he could not spare another horse, so he sent me out with that sick animal and it is not we fault. out with that sick animal, and it is not my fault

When Superintendent Dusing heard Cohen's story he telephoned to Greenberg, saying that his horse was at the Astoria Police Station. of a representative government. Russia, it says, where Cohen was locked up, and that the three dead bodies of the poor children were at the same station. Dusing expected that Greenberg would go to the police station to bail Cohen and if he had it was the intention of Dusing to lock up the undertaker. Another horse soon arrived from Manhattan, and the animal was hitched to the surrey and the bodies of the three little ones taken to Mount Zion, where they arrived for burial just prior to the gates of the

emetery being closed Superintendent Dusing said:

That horse was almost famished. He is both sick and sore, and I will lodge a complaint in the morning against the owner of the animal when Cohen is arraigned in court. I did not want to interrupt the funerals of those poor children, but what was I to do, for that horse would have died if an attempt had been made to drive him any further.

DELAY SAVED HIS CASH.

Farmer Had \$800 for Belcher, but Missed Appointment.

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 6 (Special).-William J. Pen dieton, of Waverly, saved \$800, although he does not read the papers and had not heard of the disap-pearance and defalcation of Mayor William H Beicher. Pendleton had promised the Mayor that he would give him the \$800 to invest a week ago, the day before Mayor Belcher absconded. He did not have the money at that time.

Pendleton visited the Mayor's office with the cash vesterday, and heard of Belcher's disappearance for the first time. He left the office thankful that he was a week late, and with a firm determination

to read the papers every day hereafter. The police are still without any clews to Belcher's whereabouts. Descriptions of the missing man have been scattered broadcast, but without results

The creditors of Belcher will meet to-morrow to discuss the question of bringing proceedings to have him declared a bankrupt. The proceedings

will probably be brought at once.

The more the career of Belcher is investigated the blaceker his record appears. The most astounding feature of the whole business is how he managed to delude his acquaintances and friends into believing that he was a man of probity and

"He was dishonest as a schoolboy, and co tinued his dishonesty all through his life." said one who knew him well, in speaking of the recent

one who knew him well, in speaking of the recent revelations. "He was whipped once in school and sent home for stealing a pocket knife from one of his schoolmaster at that time predicted a future of criminality for Beicher."

Many incidents were recalled-to-day of Belcher's dishonesty when a young man in Paterson, before he became a member of the bar. Yet in recent years Belcher was generally regarded as a man who was incapable of doing a dishonest act.

The Borough of Haledon has just discovered that it is among the victims of the Mayor's fraudulent transactions. Some time ago land was purchased by the borough for a new road. Belcher attended to the legal end of the business. He produced a title showing that the property was free and clear. The borough officials learned yesterday that the property was mortgaged for more than its value. The road will not be opened, for the present at

Continued from first page.

Wallace, of the navy, will go to meet them and extend a formal welcome. It was planned that his first call would be on Ambassador Rosen. M. Witte having decided, it was reported, to come to Portsmouth by rail. The admiral then was to visit the Dolphin and welcome the envoys of Japan. As soon as the admiral returned to the navy yard, the envoys were to follow on launches and be formally received at the con-

ference building. As soon as the formal reception is over buffet luncheon will be served, Admiral Mead having invited about seventy persons, officers

having invited about seventy persons, officers and civillans, to meet the diplomats. When iuncheon ends the plenipotentiaries, escorted by marines and New-Hampshire militia, will go to the courthouse in Portsmouth, where they will be received by Governor McLane and his staff, and other State officials.

At the Wentworth everything has been done to render agreeable the stay of the diplomats. In the main building a considerable portion has been set apart for the use of the Japanese delegation, the flag of Japan indicating the quarters of the representatives of the island kingdom. The entire annex has been given up to the use of the Russian delegation, the flag of Russian flying from the building, which will, it is assumed, for some time be the residence of M. Witte, Baron Rosen and their staff. There is wide conjecture regarding the outcome of the conference, but there are as yet absolutely no foundations on which to base an intelligent estimate of the outcome.

THE PLACE OF MEETING.

Government Spends \$15,000 to Equip Naval Stores Building.

Portsmouth, Aug. 6 .- After a day of strenuous activity at the navy yard, the finishing touches in preparation for the peace conference were made late this afternoon and everything is now in readiness both inside and outside of the large new naval stores building, where the plenipotentiaries are to hold their daily sessions.

The second floor of the building is to be occu-

pied by the peace missions. The conference room is in the centre of the building, over the main entrance. Adjoining it on one side is a suite of three spacious rooms, assigned to the Japanese envoys. On the other side is a reception room dedicated to the representatives of the United States government. Beyond this is a suite of three rooms for the use of the Russian mission. On either side of a corridor, which divides the building, are large dining rooms, where midday luncheons will be served separately to the respective missions.

Two fireproof rooms have been fitted up for the storage of documents. The conference room is well furnished. A mammoth table in the centre is surrounded by huge chairs upholstered n black leather. On the floor is a Persian rug. Famished Horse Unable to Pull At either end of the room are mahogany tables adapted for clerical work. The walls of the room are draped with flags used by the navy in making the international code signals. These flags relieve the bare walls in all of the rooms, and are the only decorations. It has cost the United States government \$15,000 to equip the quarters for the conference,

Without the building all appearance of newness has been removed. The borders of the newly laid cement walk have been sodded, and the gravel walk, leading to the landing, 1,000 feet away, has been put in repair. Everything at the landing stage has been made as shipshape as possible. The floats have new floorings, and have been moored to the sea wall. A gangplank leads from the floats to the shore.

Every available room in the Hotel Wentworth where the missions are to be quartered, has been taken. The city is filled with a small army of newspaper correspondents, representing, in addition to the press associations and the great dailies of the United States, journals in Europe

Arrangements were made whereby Herbert D. Peirce, son of the Third Assistant Secretary of State, will meet the Russian plenipotentiaries at the railroad station and will convey them to the Hotel Wentworth in an automobile. Young Mr. Peirce speaks Russian fluently

RUSSIANS ANXIOUSLY WAITING.

Peace Negotiations.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 7.-The morning newspapers appear to be tiring of making blind comments on the possibilities of the Portsmouth peace conference, but the movements of M. Witte are followed with interest by the people in the daily papers, and they are awaiting news of the negotiations with anxiety.

The "Novoe Vremya" says that Russia's inwishes peace, but peace is necessary to Japan

PRAYS THAT PEACE MAY COME.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Makes Special Allusion to Pending Conference.

Every seat was taken and a number of people were standing in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning, when the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, the London minister, preached an carnest sermon on "Bellef." He announced beforehand that next Sunday, in addition to the proper services of the day, he will hold one in the ecture hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at 8 o'clock in the evening, when he will by special request give an account of his work in

In his prayer he made special allusion to the peace conference, saying:

Now, oh, Lord, we pray for larger issues. Thou art God, the King of all, Who presidest in mystery over the strife of man. We pray Thee for peace, and that the President of this people may be given wisdom at this critical time. Wilt Thou not moreover guide those who are come to this land to represent two great nations, so that carnage may cease and blood may be no more shed?

Yet may Thy purpose be completed, for Thou makest even the wrath of men to praise Thee. So shall we rest content in Thy purpose, praying only that Thou manifest Thyself as God in Thy great glory.

DR. SWANSON ON PEACE,

The Stopping of War an Expression of True Patriotism, He Says. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Swanson, of Glasgow,

preached yesterday morning at the Collegiate Reformed Church, 48th-st, and 5th-ave. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay returned on Saturday from his vacation, which was spent in England. While Dr. Swanson, who will occupy the pulpit of the Collegiate Church each Sunday of this month, did not refer directly in his sermon to the Russian-Japanese peace con-ference, the underlying idea of his discourse was that patriotism can as well find expression in that which goes toward making of an honorable and a lasting peace as in the prosecution of warfare and the successful conduct of a war. He also pointed out that in the consideration of patriotism one must not be led away to believe that the protestion or the prosecution of any commercial or business enterprise is the highest form of patriotism. "Patriotism is one of the most important things in this life." said Dr. Swanson. "for patriotism means a fast, unflinching adherence to our principles. The great trouble of this present time is that men are led away after the material, and in the great strife for place and position they forget to follow after the spiritual, and in the fight for place do not take into consideration the principles of true patriotism.

TOWN TREASURY ROBBED.

Forty Armed Poles Kill Guards and Get \$10,000.

Opatoff, Russian Poland, Aug. 6 .- Early this morning the local treasury was attacked by forty armed men, who killed or wounded all the watchmen guarding the building. The robbers got \$10,000.

The "Novoe Vremya" Suggests an Alliance with the United States.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 6.-The republication here o-day by the "Novoe Vremya" of an article written in 1859 by Alexander Hertzen, the Russian author and political agitator, in which a strong plea is made for a Russo-American alliance and American and European systems of governments are compared, most favorably to that of America, is of considerable significance in view of the general political situation and the fact that Russia is to-day on the point of establishing a general assembly. The presence of the Russiar peace plenipotentiaries in the United States and the "Novoe Vremya's" relations with the government add significance to the article. The "Novo Vremya" is fully aware that the revival to-day of Hertzen's ideas is acceptable to the government, and the printing of it may be called sem-official.

Hertzen died at Paris on January 21, 1870. after many years of exile because of his advanced ides, which were not acceptable to the Russian gevernment. In the course of exile he published in London a newspaper of liberal tendencies called "Kelokol" ("The Bell"), in which he arried on a relentless propaganda for a constituion in Russia. The circulation of Hertzen's vorks in Russia was prohibited until within the last few months.

The opening paragraph of the article published by the "Novoe Vremya" to-day is a strong plea for at alliance between Russia and America, quoted from a Philadelphia newspaper printed in 1858 and citing physica land political reasons there'or. Hertzen says that Russia should free hersel from Old World prejudices and fallacies and turn to her great neighbor across the Pacific to learn a lesson from her political and commercial successes. "Russia having reached the Pacific," says the article, "there stands be tween the two nations only the broad ocean, but naught of antiquated prejudices or envy. Russia car free herself from the St. Petersburg traditions, her best and most natural ally is the United States of America."

Hertzen totes a lack of sympathy on the part of the other European nations for Russia, and refers to America's good will toward the country. "Both countries overflow with strength, energy and the spirit of organization," continues the article; "both are without pasts, and both began their national lives by breaking with traditions.

Hertzen conmends America's handling of questions of state, saying that American institutions fulfil ill the demands of the democratic republic. He praises the American Constitution and the electoral system, saying that Russia should study these carefully and follow many of their features. He says that the European systems of government mean war, misery and overty, and asks why Russia follows Europe.

The "Novoe Vremya," referring editorially to the article, says that it is worthy of the closest

CRITICISM OF SEA FIGHT.

Japanese Commander's Review of the Action Off Tsu-Shima.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) Tokio, July 9.-Commander Akiyama, who took part in the battle of the Sea of Japan, has prepared for publication a long statement on the great action. It supports gunnery, battleships and tactics as the main factors in naval warfare in preference to the destroyer and the torpedo.

He prefaces his statement by saying that good gunnery depends chiefly on the division officers and asserts that the Russian officers were lamentably lacking in training. In the early part of the battle the Russians made only one hit to three made by the Japanese. The latter had three er four guns in action to one of the former, and there was, therefore, nothing remarkable in the

disparity of losses. The commander says that Admiral Rojestvensky should not be criticised for electing to take chances at Tsu-Shima. On the contrary, it was the wisest course open to him. Tsugaru Strait is long and narrow, the season was foggy, and there were mechanical obstructions. Distance and coal were against Soya, and the time consumed in reaching that entrance would have betrayed his plans. His plight on emerging from Soya would have been much worse than he might reasonably hope for at Tsu-Shima.

The commander insists that the great mistake of the Russians was in marshalling their vessels in double column line ahead. From the m went into action in this formation the Japanese regarded victory as assured. Apart from the im possibility of maintaining an orderly formation when pursuing such tactics for defensive purposes there was the fact that only a few of the ships could bring their guns into effective action against the Japanese attacking fleet end on. The latter ships were able to concentrate their whole fire upon the leading Russian ships, and in return reupon the leading Russian sante, and excelved only a limited fire. Had the Russians adopted the plan of imposing the brunt of the action on their battleships, while the rest of the fleet broke through and steered direct for Vladivostok, the ommander believes they would have achieved a partial success. Instead of doing that, they folowed the plan of aiding one another, and thus, when the head of the battleship column got into trouble, the others steamed up and thrust, themselves into the same difficulties.

Discussing the question of sinking battleships and armored cruisers by gunfire, the commander expresses the opinion that the fact that the Russian ships were exceptionally low in the water contributed materially to the result. The Russians carried large quantities of coal, stores and ammunition, and, thus weighted down and in a rough sea, suffered badly from hits near the waterline that ordinarily would not have been serious.

The commander says that the battle did not, as some say, prove the superiority of arms to armor He points out that the newest armor on the Russian ships, notably in the case of the Orel, was not pierced. The distribution of armor is another question, and he says the Russian builders do not appear to have adopted the latest knowledge and principles on the subject. The high seas aided the Japanese gunnery and

made more marked the lack of training in the Russians. The abatement of the wind and sea at night permitted favorable torpedo attacks, and the luck of the pursuit of the Japanese, undertaken the ond day of the battle, was another notable element in making the victory complete. Commander Akiyama defends Nebogatoff's sur-

Commander Akiyama defends Nebogatoff's surrender from severe criticism. Nebogatoff was surrender from severe criticism. Nebogatoff was surrounded by twenty-seven ships, including the most
powerful of Togo's fleet. Had the Russian refused
to surrender, his ships would have been sunk forthwith. Five or ten minutes would have sufficed to
finish the unpleasant task. Any course except surrender would have condemned to needless death
two thousand officers and men.

Accurate estimates of the Russian casualties are
impossible to obtain, but they are far under the
first estimates. The rescued and surrendered exceed seven thousand, and, making due allowance
for those who escaped in the Almaz, the Izumrud,
the Orel, the Aurora, the Jemchug and the auxillaries, the Russian dead were between 2,000 and 3,500.

TOOT THEMSELVES TO JAIL.

Boys Sound Police Alarm on Whistle of 3dave. Train.

Continued blowing of a whistle on a southbour 3d-ave. "L" train yesterday afternoon caused great excitement as a continuous blast means "police wanted." Three boys caused the trouble. Thomas McGrath, fifteen years old, of No. 208

East 63d-st.; Patrick Collins, fifteen years old, of No. 206 East 63d-st., and John Dacy, fourteen years old, of No. 208 East 63d-st., started pulling the cord of the whistle after the train pulled out of the 76th t. station. The boys were warned to stop. After the train quitted the 67th-st. station, the boys again'

the train quitted the sith-st station, the boys again' jerked the cord, making a racket that woke up every policeman within earshot.

The boys tried to get off the train after the passengers had fled from the rear car, but the guard locked the rear door of the last car, and held the boys prisoners until the City Hall station was reached, where they were turned over to a special officer and taken to the Oak-st, police station, and later to the rooms of the children's gociety.

The police report that the whistling greatly alarmed the somen passengers on the train.

He Must Not Criticise Pallas, Who Bakers Out and Bread Scarce on the

Is Still "Organized." The remarks of District Attorney Jerome in criticising Mayor McClellan's appointments, including that of Park Commissioner John J. Pallas, has made the Pattern Makers' Union, of which Commissioner Pallas is a member, angry. The subject was brought up at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by A. B. MacStay, delegate of the Pattern Makers' Union.

"I want this body to make a protest against the criticism of Park Commissioner Pallas by District Attorney Jerome," he said. "Mr. Pallas has done more in the Park Department than all the other Park Commissioners put together."

Several delegates were on their feet, and one of them who got the chairman's eye said that the attack was a scheme to pull political chestnuts out of the fire. Other delegates said that labor was insulted.

"The attack on Mr. Pallas by District Atforney Jerome," said James P. Archibald, of the Brotherhood of Painters, "is an attempt to malign one of the most faithful members of the Central Federated Union, who has a good labor record all along, and we should uphold all our old time labor members. John Pallas is criticised simply because he is a union man. Why should not a union man be as good as any other in a city department? The efforts of Commissioner Palias have put the parks in a better condition than they have ever been in before."

"I think we are taking this matter too seriously," said Delegate Hand, of the Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union. "The District Attorney has the right of criticising any appointment of the Mayor."

Delegate Keller, of the Patternmakers' Union, said that Mr. Jerome had said that Mr. Pallas was a nice gentleman and may be an excellent patternmaker, but that did not qualify him necessarily for making a good landscape gardener. Morris Brown, former Socialist candidate for Controller, then made a long speech denouncing Mr. Jerome. He said that Mr. Jerome was "humbug" and would wake up some fine morning to find labor men occupying the best city departments.

After some discussion Delegate MacStay asked for the indorsement of a letter in which District Attorney Jerome was denounced for criticising Commissioner Pallas. It stated that a committee had been appointed to "resent the nsult" cast on Mr. Pallas by the District Atorney. Mr. Pallas, it said, was not only a member of the Patternmakers' League of North America in good standing but was also a general organizer of the league for the Eastern States; further, that he had always been, and was still, a good labor man. It also said that was still, a good labor man. It also said that Mr. Pallas had made the parks and public play-grounds more healthful for children, and that his union was proud of his record. The committee the letter referred to as appointed to "resent the insult" is composed of A. B. MacStay, John J. Jones, William Case, John Watt and James O'Neill.

When the letter was read a motion was made.

When the letter was read a motion was made to table the whole matter. The motion was made to table the whole matter. The motion was up-roariously voted down. It was then decided to have the letter spread on the minutes of the central body and to send a copy of the letter

FIRE CAUSES PANIC.

Elevator Boy Sticks to Post During Blaze.

There was considerable excitement at a small fire early last night in the Ganoga apartment house, at Nos. 35 to 43 East 27th-st. The fire was in a clothes closet on the third floor, in the apartments of J. L. Altorn, a broker. Clouds of smoke filled the halls, causing a panic among

The building is a nine story brownstone apartment opposite Madison Square. As the halls became filled with smoke the tenants sought safety there. Throughout the excitement Joseph Andrews, a negro elevator boy, stood by his post and made many trips up through the smoke filled shaft, bringing down all who wished to

Mrs. Scherer and Mrs. Duval, who live on one of the upper floors, were found in the hall half overcome by the smoke. They were taken to the street.

On the arrival of the fire apparatus, it is said that some one told Battalion Chief Langford that there was no fire, and that the smoke was heir services were not required, as the fire had been extinguished by the employes of the house.

E. R. Bell and James Thornton, the former Republican leader of the 25th Assembly District, live in the house. The damage to the building will be about \$300.

SWELTER AT SEASIDE.

Many Visit Coney Island's Tragedy Spot of Last Sunday.

Thousands of visitors to Coney Island yesterday gathered about the tragedy spot of last Sunday's thunderstorm. Although the crowds spoke of the calamity, it seemed to have little effect on bathing at Brighton Beach, where the surf was crowded more than usual. It was estimated that over three hundred thousand persons Coney Island yesterday. The records of the Police Department showed few arrests. There were few accidents, but many escapes from automobiles and carriages were seen in Surf-ave.

The only fatality of the day was reported in Sheepshead Bay, where Thomas Murphy, fifteen years old, of No. 50 New-York-ave., Brooklyn was dragged to death in the fatal Dead Man' Hole, the spot where four persons were drowned last year. Murphy was swimming near the Sheeps head Bay Rowing Club. Members of the Verona

head Bay Rowing Club. Members of the Verona Boat Club and the Sheepshend Bay Rowing Club made repeated attempts to rescue him. The body was finally found a half mile from the spot where he lost hig life.

Manhattan Beach had a record day. The verandas of the Oriental and Manhattan Berch hotels were crowded to their capacity, while the Brighton Beach Hotel had similarly large crowls. The crowds at Concy Island seemed larger than the morning, which threatened to continue all day. A rise in the temperature followed the rain and made it anything but pleasant. Several hundred persons slept on the public beach at Seaside Park Saturday night, but were rudely awakened in the early morning by the police, who have rescinded their permission to the beach slumberers.

An Ekoniman doe belonging to the New York.

herers.

An Esquimau dog belonging to the New-York to the North Pole show in Surf-ave, was run over by a sightseeing automobile on the Concourse near Scaside Park. Miss Emily Miller a nurse from the Coney Island Hospital, bandaged the wounded animal and set its leg in solints, in the presence of the gaping crowd. Miss Miller knelt by the side of the dog as she administered aid, and when she had finally alleviated the sufferings of the animal she was cheered. The dog will be given to the nurse.

WHISKEY MAKES MONKEY FRISKY.

Bostock Chimpanzee Drinks Quart and Has a "Good Time." Young Consul, the Bostock chimpanzee, is in dis-

grace as a result of a terrific 'jag' yesterday. While Dr. Scott, his tutor, was absent from his apartments the monkey got hold of a quart of

apartments the monkey got hold of a quart of whiskey and consumed three-quarters of it.

Then came additional proof for the theory of Darwin. Consul showed his condition in a human manner. He made his way to the roof of the Bostock arena, and, standing on the edge let forth a series of yelps and hoots. Doctor Scott and several attendants went to the roof to get him, but Consul snickered at them, and when they got within grabbing distance jumped from the roof, a space of twenty feet, to the ground.

With another wild yell he flew at the cashier's cage of the infant incubator house, and, grabbing the ticket roll by the loose end, rushed up the Dreamland promenade, scattering visitors in all directions. He was dressed in his suifer suit. When he came to the end of the ticket roll he turned in his tracks, and tearing the pasteboards off one by one started to distribute them to the crowd. It was this that led to his capture, for Tom Tallon, stage manager for Bostock, went up to him to take a ticket, and grabbing him under the collar, placed him under arrest.

East Side.

The result of the strike of the East Sida Hebrew bakers on Saturday night, which was ushered in with riots, was a big bread famine in the tenement districts yesterday, which will be intensified to-day if, as is expected, two other unions, Nos. 40 and 305, strike in sympathy, The strikers belong to local No. 23, and all three locals are affiliated with the Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union

The strike was unexpected, and the grocerles, restaurants and lunchrooms had made no preparation for it. They were all more or less short of bread, and in some of the larger restau. rants, where bakeries are attached, the employers and their shop assistants turned in to work in the bakeshop.

At the Broome Street Cafe and Restaurant, at Nos. 161 and 163 Broome-st., there is a partial supply of bread because the boss and his assistants worked in the bakeries early in the day, It' was said that at Sadowsky & Ibison's lunchroom, at No. 240 Division-st., there is a general shortage of bread. There is an unprecedented demand for flour at the groceries which are opened on Sundays on the East Side, the tenement dwellers making griddle cakes where they could not get bread.

As told in yesterday's Tribune, there is a Hebrew fast, lasting for a week, in the East Side at present, during which meat cannot be eaten Pumpernickel loaves, which are made of rve. are the favorite variety of bread used during the fast, and they were not to be had for love or money, the bakers in all the shops which make a specialty of turning out pumpernicket leaves being on strike. Israel Pachat, who has a bakery in Pitt-at,

near Delancey-st. says he makes a specialty of making pumpernickel bread, which he supplies to labor headquarters, especially where railroad men meet, and that the strike will cost him a great deal of money. "It will cripple my business for some time."

he said. "as I had a regular system of delivery which has been broken into now, but I will mart in to-night and take chances. I usually get out about one thousand pumpernickel loaves a day. but will try and get out about five hundred or

Ike Kaufus, who has a bakery at No. 864 Stanton-st., said he was paying his men good wages and they were working ten hours a day. They did not belong to the union, but struck with the union men. They were ready to come back later, but he thought it better for them to remain out a day or two, when he expects the trouble will be ended. Mrs. Kaufus and her eighteen-year-old daughter assisted in the bakery all day. In other bakeries the proprietors worked harder than they had ever done in their

Though there was not as much rioting yesterday as on Saturday night, there were many minor disturbances, especially in Ludlow-at where many non-union bakers were employed. As soon as these were seen by the union men they were pursued, but generally got off free or perhaps with a slight bruise or two. All over the East Side there was the greatest excitement all day, as this was the first general strike the bakers have had for a long time, and they

seemed to be inclined to be proud of it At Bernard Korman's bakery, No. 202 Rivingston-st., where there was a riot on Saturday night, a large pane of glass was broken about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Korman said it co him \$100. Other bakeries which were attacked

on Saturday night showed evidences of the frag. According to the strikers they were attacked by East Side toughs, who came to the assistce of special policemen, who were protecting the non-union men. A mass meeting of the strikers was held late in the afternoon at No. SG Attorney-st, where several men were brought in with their heads tied up, who said they had been attacked by toughs. One of them, named Levinsky, had a three inch cut on his head, and, according to the strikers, it was inflicted by a member of the "Monk Eastman" gang. Carl Weber, secretary of local No. 23, made

All we are on strike for is the ten hour work-day, recognition of the union, and sanitary bake shops. We had to strike about every four weeks for the ten hour day when the ten hour law was in operation. Now that it is declared unconstitutional we are on a general strike. Instead of ten hours a day we have been work ing sixteen and eighteen. Many of our members have been idle all the time, and if we were working only ten hours a day there would be work for them all.

the following statement:

Weber said that many of the master bakers were willing to concede the demands. He said that the whole trouble would be settled on Wednesday, but would not give his reason for making the assertion.

making the assertion.

Chairman Samuel Kurtz, of the strike committee, announced that to-day or Tuesday there will be a parade of eighteen hundred strikers to the City Hall to ask Mayor McClelian to guarantee the same protection to the strikers that is guaranteed to the employers. He also said that unions Nos. 40 and 205 will go on a sympathetic strike to-day, which will bring out about two hundred and fifty more bakers. Kurtz said that so far he knew of no negotiations for a settlement.

The Officen bakers arrested for rioting on Satthe charge of having shot Morris Kuresky of No. 168 Monroe-st. The other prisoners were

TRIED TO PICK DETECTIVE'S POCKET.

Atwell, Disguised as Fisherman, Lands Mount Vernon Operator. In the rush at the Mount Vernon trolley station

ast night Detective Atwell, who was in the crowd looking for pickpockets, felt some one tugging at his hip pockets as he was alighting from a car. One of the pockets contained Atwell's revolver; club was in the other one. The minute the stranger felt the weapons has

seemed to realize that Atwell was an officer and started to run. The detective followed him, and before he could get out of the crowd put him un-

before he could get out of the crowd put him under arrest.

The prisoner gave his name as George T. Sage twenty-four years old, and said that he was a six operator, living at No. 23 East 14th-st. He was held on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Detective Gilroy arrected Henry and Charles Riester, who gave their address as No. 188 Beach st.. The Bronx. They were pushing about and the mining into the crowd in a suspicious manner and were held on charges of disorderly conduct. Every Sunday night robberles are reported at the local trolley station, where thousands of prisons transfer, and Chief Foley has determined to weed out the pickpockets. He had six were held in clothes at the trolley station to-night. plain ciotnes at the trought as a fisherment

HERMAN BOLTE LOSES DOG.

Japanese Spaniel Carried Off in Automebile Which Had Run Over It.

Herman Bolte, ex-magistrate, who lives in White Plains, telephoned to Police Headquarters vester day afternoon saying that in the afternoon a white Japaness spaniel, valued at \$150, belonging to him had been run over and carried off by an automo-

had been run over and carried off by an abelie passing his home going south. The car, he said, had a green body, with yellow gearing and bore the number 452. This number, according to the police, is that of a license issued to Dessie A. Tuttle, of No. 289 DeKalbaye, Brooklyn, for a Thomas machine. The police of the Classon-ave, station, in Brooklyn, have been asked to investigate the matter.

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